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HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

EXHIBITS SHOWN AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

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The exhibits of hygiene shown at San Francisco occupy a considerable area in the Palace of Education and Social Economy and are located in the southern section of the building, ranging from the main west door to the southeast corner. It has been the aim to keep these exhibits scientifically accurate, at the same time placing them in as graphic and interesting a manner as possible and on a plane readily comprehensible to the general public, the end in view being the education of the public to an understanding of the importance of preventive medicine and the application and observances of the rules of hygiene. The exhibits relate to hygiene and sanitation and are shown by the various organizations cited in connection with each. The first seven of the following-enumerated exhibits are located near the main south door, in a block bounded by Avenues D and E and Third and Fourth Streets.

1. Social or sex hygiene is the subject of an important exhibit by the American Social Hygiene Association. It shows, in general, the work of the association in dealing directly or indirectly with the social hygiene movement.

2. The tuberculosis problem will be handled from various angles. The California Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has an interesting exhibit, containing among other things a large glass map of the State of California in the form of a transparency, indicating the tuberculosis situation in each county by the color of glass. Their exhibit likewise contains charts, pictures, etc., outlining in as thorough a manner as possible the extent of the tuberculosis problem in the State of California, together with its peculiarities as it exists in this State as contrasted with the available facilities for the handling of this immense and most important problem.

3. Another exhibit dealing with this subject in a most attractive manner is one by the Arequipa Sanatorium, in Marin County, Cal., in which is shown the combination of out-of-door and occupational treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis carried out at the sanatorium. At this sanatorium the occupation of the patients, who are all tuberculous working girls and women, is the making of pottery. The exhibit is a working exhibit, beautiful pieces of pottery being constantly worked on and turned out by girls throughout the exposition period.

4. Hookworm disease in all its aspects, with the plans for its prevention and reduction, is shown by the International Health Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation. This exhibit is of high scientific and educational merit and contains, in addition to large numbers of photographs and transparencies, a number of glass and wax models of the hookworm and its victims.

5. The American Medical Association participates with an enlightening exhibit, showing their general educational work in personal hygiene, with special reference to the harmful and fraudulent character of patent medicines now on the market. The amount of alcohol and other ingredients, medicinal and inert, in some of the popular patent medicines is here strikingly shown, with the actual materials, properly labeled, giving the market price for same, as contrasted with the price paid when purchased in the patent medicine.

6. Mouth hygiene is cared for by the International Mouth Hygiene Association. They have among other things a model of an up-to-date dental infirmary, and also a marvelous collection of skulls of all races, some of great age and antiquity, from extinct or nearly extinct tribes of Indians and other aborigines. These are arranged with the idea of showing the effect on teeth of the coarse foods of primitive man as contrasted with the cultured diet of the modern. At certain hours each week a dental clinic is held in connection with the Children's Health Conference of the United States Children's Bureau across the aisle.

7. The subject of alcohol and other habit-forming drugs is interestingly shown by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Many unique models and electrical effects are in use in demonstrating the exhibit. The food value in calories in a drink of certain alcoholic liquors is contrasted with the calories in the amount of food that can be bought for the same money.

8. That part of the New York State exhibit bordering on Avenue D and Third and Fourth Streets relating to mental hygiene, psychiatry, and the care and treatment of the insane is shown by the New York State Hospital Commission. It presents a complete exposition of the subject, which includes models of buildings and grounds of an

insane asylum, water-color pictures of noteworthy features of the New York State hospitals, drawings and photographs, and various objects showing occupations and amusements of the insane; an illustration of medical treatment, with actual equipment, showing administration of hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, sun rooms, etc., with statistical charts showing causes of insanity, and the related physical diseases. There are also charts, etc., on the prevention of insanity, showing education of the backward, early treatment of insanity, psychiatric wards, dispensaries, mental clinics, etc. The after care of the insane is dealt with in the same manner.

9. Feeble-mindedness is dealt with by the Massachusetts State Lunacy Board, shown in the general Massachusetts exhibit in the block bounded by Fourth and Fifth Streets and Avenues B and C. In this same general exhibit, industrial hygiene is handled in an effective manner by the Massachusetts State Board of Health.

10. School hygiene is exemplified in all its phases by the State of Pennsylvania. It constitutes one of the principal exhibits from this State, and an entire block of space, bounded by Fourth and Fifth Streets and Avenues B and C, has been reserved in the Palace of Education for this purpose. Models of open-air schools and other interesting models are here shown.

11. The city of Baltimore has an exhibit near the main west entrance to the building, wherein is shown by models, large maps, and photographs the recently installed city water supply, with filtration system and city sewage disposal system.

12. There are two exhibits relating to tropical medicine and hygiene. The one by the Philippine bureau of health, located near the main south door, shows the advance made in the Philippines in caring for and improving the public health during the American régime. There are models showing the latest type of hospitals constructed for efficiency and comfort under conditions peculiar to the Tropics; models of a sanitary barrio (or village) contrasted with the former insanitary type. Models of sanitary toilets, bathhouses, and washhouses, adapted to the uses, habits, and character of the natives, models of the Mariveles quarantine station, and models of fly-proof sanitary pails and garbage cans; and water coolers of the latest improved type, such as are actually in use in the Philippines. The activities of the bureau of health are fully shown, with numbers of large colored photographs, transparencies, and charts.

13. The other exhibit on the same subject, but devoted to matters as they occur in the Western Hemisphere, is the exhibit shown by the Republic of Cuba. This is located directly in front of the main west door of the building. There is a fine collection of rare drawings and photographs showing the organisms that cause tropical diseases

and the appearance of patients afflicted with the several diseases, together with explanatory charts and labels. There is a large number of models of various hospitals and sanatoria in Habana and vicinity together with models of quarantine stations, water supplies, etc. A rare collection of tropical mosquitoes is presented; also a number of oil paintings of the members of the original yellow-fever commission and of distinguished men of science in Cuba.

14. Infant hygiene is interestingly shown by the United States Children's Bureau. This exhibit is located in the southeast corner of the building, near one of the doors leading to the Avenue of Palms. In it is shown a moving panorama entitled "Our Thirty Million Children," showing graphically the number of children going to school or at work who die at various ages. An exhibit of charts and moving lantern slides covers the subject of infant mortality and the care of babies. Soothing sirups and patent medicines are shown, with proper statements concerning each. Another case contains an exhibit of the proper food for young children of varying ages. A small booth devoted to the baby in the home contains the proper clothing and the arrangements for bathing the baby. In this space demonstrations on the preparation of food for young children take place daily. Wall charts, transparencies, and a model show the prevalence of child labor in the United States and its distribution by age, sex, section of country, industry, and occupation. A playhouse and playyard give suggestions concerning the proper planning of home life to include the recreation facilities necessary for children. A children's health conference is held daily in connection with this exhibit, when a free medical examination is given to any child and free advice furnished to parents regarding the care of their children.

15. Located in the center of the building, on the corner of Second Street and Avenue C, is an attractive exhibit on eugenics by the National Race Betterment Association. By beautiful statues, photographs, models, engravings, and charts the causes and evidences of race deterioration are shown; likewise the possibilities and methods for race betterment. They show what man has accomplished in the way of improving the stock of plants and animals by selective breeding and careful rearing. Greek statues and photographs of various athletes in classic poses are exhibited.

16. The Imperial Government of Japan has a large block of space on Third Street, near the south center door, in which are shown life-like wax models of soldiers and nurses to demonstrate military hygiene; also models of perfect city water supplies now existent in Japan. By photographs and charts the quarantine and scientific research work carried on by the Government is shown in an attractive way.

17. An exhibit has been prepared by the United States Public Health Service and is on exhibition at the Palace of Liberal Arts, showing by means of models, transparencies, and charts, moving and still, the mode of spread of the various infectious diseases. It also contains models of the various types of stations operated by the service—quarantine stations, marine hospitals, laboratories, tuberculosis sanatoria, etc., also other objects and data illustrating the activities of the service in preventing and controlling disease.

This outline would not be complete without mentioning two interesting exhibits which are located in the Palace of Mines.

18. One of these is that of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, situated at the extreme west end of the Mines Building. Their booth is probably the richest in its effect in the whole exposition, designed in classic style, and made of solid oak in dark Flemish finish. The exhibit occupies 4,500 square feet of space. The fundamental principle which underlies the exhibit is the relation of life insurance to public welfare. The character of the exhibit is primarily scientific, but the display is in a popular and easily comprehended form. It contains 280 beautiful charts and a number of excellent models. It is classified under various sections, but section 4, relating to American public health problems, is probably the one of most interest to physicians as well as to the general public. The series commences with a chart illustrating the elements of American mortality, followed by five historical charts illustrating the mortality of large cities in general, and of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and New Orleans in detail for the last century. Other charts illustrate the mortality from smallpox, yellow fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, plague, leprosy, pellagra, diabetes, etc. In each case, as far as practicable, the statistical facts are amplified by pathological and other illustrations. The series concludes with four charts illustrating the local sanitary progress of Charleston, S. C., Leadville, Colo., Nantucket, Mass., and San Francisco, Cal.

19. The other exhibit in this connection is located across the aisle from the Prudential exhibit and is the welfare exhibit of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., occupying about 2,000 square feet of floor space. The walls are covered with 18 illustrated charts and 50 colored transparencies, which describe in detail the various phases of the company's welfare work.

PLAGUE-INFECTED RAT FOUND AT NEW ORLEANS.

Surg. Creel reported by telegraph May 6, 1915, that a plague-infected rat was captured April 24, 1915, at the corner of Royal and St. Roch Streets, New Orleans, La.